SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1853. NO. 36.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)

Leaves daily - - - - - at 4 p. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 4 a. m.

The mail closes at 3 p. m.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By 2 horse hack,)

Leaves daily - - - - at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - at 3 p. m.

Mail closes at 6½ a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By 4 horse coaches,)

Leaves daily - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 11½ p. m.

Mail closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By 2 horse hack,)

Leaves Sunday and Wednesday - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By 4 horse coach,)

Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m. except Sunday.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By 2 horse hack,)

Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m.
Mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)

Leaves Friday - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Mail closes at Friday at 12 m.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

Artists' Materials.

A FINE assortment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artist's Emporium," N. Y.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30, and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on stretchers from 9, by 12, to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artistis Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils.
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastil,
Pastil Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.

A few beautiful and valuable Oil paintings by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. Music Store.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL In Raleigh.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, $25,00
French extra, 10,00

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance. L. WADDELL.

February 5, 1853. 24—1y.

Attention, Farmers of N. Carolina!

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the farmers of the State, that the second volume of *The Farmer's Journal* published at Bath, N. C., will begin on the first of April next. Those persons who wish to take The Journal will do well to send in their names at once, in order that they may begin with the first number of the volume, and that it may be known in time what the issue for the year will be.

JOHN F. TOMPKINS, M. D.

Terms, 1 copy $1 00
6 copies 5 00
12 " 10 00
30 " 20 00

Payment in advance.

February 11th, 1853. 25—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the grea quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

"JUST TO HAND."

FOUR cases Beebes' best Spring Style of HATS Those wishing the very *best* article had better call at once on

EVANS & COOK,
No. 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—

RALEIGH BAKERY.

Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Market House.

THE Subscribers having commenced the above business at the stand lately occupied by Mr. L. B. Walker, and employed competent workmen, intend carrying on the *Baking and Confectionary Business* in all its usual branches, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Plain or ornamental CAKES made to order, on the shortest notice.

Candy Manufactory.

The Subscribers have in their employ superior CANDY MAKERS, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh Candy, of various descriptions, for sale wholesale or retail.

Wholesale price, by the hundred pounds *fifteen Dollars*, CASH. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Fruits, &c.

A fresh supply of Fruits will be kept constantly on hand, of the finest quality at low prices. Country Stores are particularly requested to favor us with their orders, which will be forwarded on the shortest notice.

JAMES PUTTICK,
JOHN MITCHELL.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 31—1y

PORTER, ALE, CIDER, AND MINERAL WATER.

THE Subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country the following articles at as low prices and as good quality as can be procured in the Union, viz:

London Porter, (Barclay, Perkins & Co.) in qts. and pts.
Falkink Scotch Ale, (R. Dove & Sons) in pts.
Baltimore Brown Stout, (L. Lucas) qts. and pts.
Philadelphia do. (P. C. Massey,) qts. and pts.
do. do. do. do.
Troy, do. (M. Vassar & Co. do.
Champaigne Cider, very sparkling, do.

Also, new superior Draft Ale in barrels and halfs, Hard Cider in whole and half barrels.

I am prepared to fill all orders at short notice, having the largest establishment of the kind in Virginia or North Carolina, and at low prices, buying every thing solely for cash and selling for the same. Persons that reside in the country may depend on getting articles that are good and cheap.

Bottling machine for Mineral Waters is in constant operation, making Sarsaparilla, Lemon and Ginger Waters that are not to be excelled.

W. H. BUCK.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16, 1853. 3m.—27.

TO the Public—*A perfect Luxury in Summer*, and Winter. The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of hair Mattresses. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.

ALSO, constantly on hand the much improve huck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, sofas, lounges, &c. manufactured in various styles. Repairing of sofas, easy-chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c, done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House.

J. H. HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.

Raleigh March 1, 1853. 32

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he will commence selling off, at cost, the first day of March, his stock of

Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Crockery Ware,
Cigars, &c., &c.,

as he intends to close his business in the course of two months.

Persons desirous of getting goods cheap will do well to call upon him and examine his stock.

JNO. F. MAHLER,
West side of the Capitol.

P. S. All persons indebted to me will have the kindness to come up and settle their accounts within six weeks, as I shall be bound to have them collected after that time.

Raleigh, March 4th, 1853. 31—

Beach's American Practice and Family Physician--Condensed.

BEING the Scientific System of Medicine on the Vegetable Principles, designed for all classes, in nine parts. Part I. The means of preventing disease, and promoting health. Part II General principles of the reformed Practice of Medicine and indications of cure. Part III. Internal diseases. Part IV. Surgical diseases. Part VI. Vegetable Materia Medica. Part VII. Pharmacy and Dispensatory Compounds. Part VIII. Diet for the Healthy and the Sick. Part IX. Outlines of Anotomy and Physiology with illustrations.

This work embraces the character, causes, symptoms and treatment of the diseases of Men, Women, and Children, of all climates, by W. Beach, M. D., Illustrated with nearly two hundred engravings. 14th Edition. For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, March, 1853. 31—

$300 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the Jail of Kershaw District of HIRAM, a negro man, the property of L. W. R. Blair, a fugitive from justice, who stands indicted for the murder of Mrs. Jane D. Young, committed on Friday, 11th instant. Said negro is about five feet 8 or 10 inches high, thick set, has heavy eyebrows, with small eyes, holds his head far back in walking, is said to have a small scar on the back of his hand from a burn, with a scar running through it caused by a cut from a knife. He is about thirty-five years of age, and is quick spoken and intelligent.

JOHN D. YOUNG.

Camden, S. C. February 22, 1852. 31—4t.

Oswego Corn Starch.

THIS incomparably pure and beautiful article is exceedingly healthy, delicious and economical; and when desired, may be used as a substitute for, and in the same manner as Arrow Root. Boiled Custard, Pies Cake, Blanc Mange, Minute Pudding and other good things may be made with it in a few minutes. As Fruits are now becoming scarce, the Oswego Pudding will not go bad. For sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

February 22d, 1853. 28—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CONTAINING a summary statement of the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim, second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

January 11, 1853. 16—

Just Received,

5 HOGSHEAD'S of New Crop Cuba Molasses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

February 4, 1853. 23—

Low's Brown Windsor Soap. A further supply of Low's Old Brown Windsor Soap—which is so extensively used and favorably known, is just received at PESCUDS DRUG-STORE.

February 22d, 1853. 28—

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, for sale at the Drug-Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney,
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood.
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late,
CARROT—Early Horn,
ong Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass,
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster,
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Ex ra Long Green,
Gherkin (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LELTUCE—Early curled si-
Royal Cabbage, lecia,
Large India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do,
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD — White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishops Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster.
SQUASH—Earlyyellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow.
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Fayetteville St., next door to the N. C. Bookstore

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:

Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain do
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4-4 to 12-4 Tarlton Wool Shawls, all qualities
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback, Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Bamsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS,

Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Now opning my usual large supply for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans, single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A large Lot of Gunny, Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Ground and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Maderia, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
egars of the most approved Brands.

Sept. 24, 1852. 91—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.
300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.
5 doz. Beef Tongues.
50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
10 bbls. Family Flour, at

HENRY KIEM'S.

P. BUSBEE & BROTHER, have removed their Law office from the Court House to the old "Henry Cannon office" owned by Willis Scott Esq., corner of Wilmington and Martin streets.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1853. 17—9t.

2000 LBS. cut nails and finishing brads, 1 bale ex. st. Osnaburg.

J. BROWN.

Dec. 7, 1852. 6—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensboroug, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unneeessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10 do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	585
15 do	do	do	615
16 do	do	do	650
20 do	do	do	695
25 do	do	do	750
30 do	do	do	850
35 do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock, Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 years establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.

CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

HURRAH FOR CHATHAM!

NEW TOBACCO FACTORY AT PITTSBORO'.

LONG & BURNET,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Chatham and adjoining Counties that they have established

A TOBACCO FACTORY

in Pittsboro', and wish to purchase all kinds of Tobacco, viz: Common and Fine. For fine yellow Tobacco they are willing to pay liberal prices, from $6 to $12½, according to quality and color.

All those having Tobacco for sale will do well to give us a trial before selling elsewhere, as we are determined to give the full value for each quality.

Pittsborough, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—3m.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

September 1852 10—

Hall's Tallow Candles.

10 BOXES, Just received. Also, 5 Bags Old Java Coffee. J. BROWN.

Raleigh, February 14, 1853. 23—

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine,

Or Poor Man's Friend: in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.

THIS book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions; it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases, but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its bo, innings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 14th, 1853. 17—

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

SMITH, WATSON, & Co.

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE.

No. 87, NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. H. SMITH, JNO. T. WATSON, JOSEPH DUNGAN.

I HOPE my North Carolina friends and former fellow citizens, will give our House a call at least, before purchasing elsewhere. We have a new and good stock of all articles in our line on hand, and are determined to try to give satisfaction to such as may give us a trial.

I. T. WATSON.

February 10, 1853. 26—

Music, Pianos, Guitars, Violins, &c.

AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE.

JUST received and ready for inspection and sale, a beautiful assortment of Pat. h'd Rosewood Guitars, beautifully ornamented.

Violins, a larger and cheaper lot than ever before offered in the State.

Violin Boxes, Boxwood, Logwood and White,
Violin Cases, varnished wood and paper,
Octavo Flutes, E. D. and C., Ivory and Silver keys.
Violin Bridges,
Clarionets and Clarionettas,
Violincellos and Bows,
Triangles, Banjos, Castinetts, &c., &c., &c.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of ank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

HAVE this day received six cases of super MOLESKIN HATS, which embraces the Spring Fashions for 1853. And will continue to receive the LATEST STYLES, as the Summer advances, from the most fashionable Hatters North. They flatter themselves that they will be able to present to their customers and the Hat-wearing community in general a larger assortment of Hats this season than heretofore presented by them.

February 4, 1853. 23—

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST received at the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos, with 6, 6½, 9½ and 7 octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years. They are of superior tune, being the Iron Frame, which will last longer than those made with wooden frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at low prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Oct. 18, 1852. 97—

50 CASKS Thomaston Lime,
Ground Allum and Liverpool Salt,
Gun and Blasting Powder,
Two thousand feet safety fuse,
A lot of short handle shovels for Railroads.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

March 1, 1853. 28—

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, *Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.*

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most exteneive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Key
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Eartings, Breastpins and Rings,
Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armlets,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladies, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry, and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to Oliver and Procter.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS Just returned from the Northern Cities, and is now receiving

A New and Beautiful Assortment

of Goods in his line, embracing

Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia

CLOTHS,

of best French and English manufacture, and of various grades of prices.

Best SIMONI DOESKINS, Warranted.

French, English, Scotch and American

FANCY CASSIMERES,

of every variety of style and price.

VESTINGS,

of super Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Morino and Cashmere, *a splendid article.*

Wedding and Party Vestings, Can't be Beat.

☞ With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance.

Satisfaction always Guarantied.

His stock of

FURNISHING GOODS

is most complete—

Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment
Socks, silk, er ino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered,

In addition to the above he has a fine supply of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public; being manufactured under his own supervision can confidently recommend them, and asks a comparison with any other Goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and

Will not be Undersold by Any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own Goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions just at hand. ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, October 2, 1852. 92

EXCELSIOR FAMILY SOAP.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

COLD or warm water—either soft, hard or salt—may be used with perfect success. Rub the soap upon the clothes and then put them to soak for three or four hours, then take them and rub them and rinse them out. They will require but little rubbing after soaking, and no boiling is required, as is usual with other soaps. A large washing can be done in one-third less time and trouble and expense than with any other soaps known. This soap is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre, or the skin, or any thing that it is applied to. It will remove any kind of Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink, or Stains, &c. from any Goods without the least injury.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms $62,00 per session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Paint ng at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental needle work gratis.

Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

[From the New York Herald.]

THE UNITED STATES UNDER ELEVEN ADMINISTRATIONS.

Notices of the Presidents and their Cabinets from Washington to Pierce.

The occasion of the expiration of the term of the eleventh administration, and the advent of the twelfth national executive, seems a proper time to take a brief retrospective view of the character and influence upon the progress of the country of the various Presidents and their administrations, during the sixty-four years which have transpired since the organization of the Government.

First Administration, 1789 *to* 1797, *eight years—George Washington, President.*

The inauguration having taken place at N. York, April 30, 1789, the first Congress, during its first session of nearly six months, were employed principally in framing laws necessary to the organization of the government. In this space of time the construction of the powers intended to be given was very ably discussed. The subjects of commerce and finance received the early attention of Congress, as well as the organization of the different departments, and of a national judiciary system. Among the subjects strenuously debated was the President's power of appointment and removal of public officers. The appointment was constitutionally subject to the assent of the Senate. The removal, on which point the constitution was silent, was then settled to be in the power of the President alone. The powerful opposition to the constitution in several of the States, caused Congress to adopt sixteen articles of amendment, in September, 1789; ten of these articles were approved by the requisite number of States, through their Legislatures, and finally became parts of the constitution in December, 1791. Two other articles, since adopted by the States, were proposed at subsequent sessions of Congress, in 1794, and 1808.

The President selected his cabinet in September, 1789, namely: Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson of Virginia; Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton of New York; Secretary of War, Henry Knox of Massachusetts; Attorney General, Edmund Randolph of Virginia. The office of Secretary of the Navy did not exist until the Presidency of Mr. Adams, when that department was established, viz: in 1798. Although Washington and Hamilton were enabled to carry the measures they proposed through the first and second Congress, there was an early organization formed against them—the opposition composed mostly of anti-federalists, or those who had opposed the Constitution, taking the name of republicans, as advised by Mr. Jefferson, and the friends of the administration retaining the name of federalists. The cabinet of Washington was divided in sentiment. Hamilton and Knox advising strong federal measures, while Jefferson and Randolph generally acted in opposition to their colleagues, and in unison with the opposition in Congress. Washington in vain exerted all his influence to reconcile Jefferson and Hamilton. The hostility of these distinguished men to each other sustained no diminution, and its consequence became every day more diffusive. The French revolution had an important influence on the politics of the United States at this time. Jefferson and his republican friends sympathized with the French revolutionists, while Washington, Hamilton, and their federal friends considered it important to the United States to maintain friendly relations with Great Britain. The last two years of Washington's first term were turbulent times; party spirit ran high, both in Congress and among the people, and such was the violence of feeling and excitement that the national government would have probably perished in its infancy had it not been for the wisdom and firmness of Washington, and the public confidence in his guidance of the ship of state.

The leaders of both parties expressed a wish for the re-election of the President, and he relinquished his intention to retire at the end of the first term—such was the critical situation of public affairs, that he consented to remain at the head of the government. Notwithstanding the high party feeling among the people, he was unanimously re-elected. On the question of Vice President, the state of parties was exhibited. Mr. Adams, the federal candidate, received seventy-seven electoral votes; George Clinton, supported by the republicans, fifty; Jefferson, four; Burr, one; showing a federal majority of twenty-two in the electoral colleges. South Carolina was the only State south of Maryland which voted for Mr. Adams, who received at this election the support of all the northern States, except New York, where the republicans being in the ascendency in the Legislature, chose electors favorable to Governor Clinton.

During Washington's second term, when the third Congress assembled at Philadelphia, in December, 1793, the opposition to the administration succeeded in electing the Speaker of the House, which body was afterwards nearly equally divided on great political measures. In the Senate, the Vice President repeatedly settled important questions by his casting vote. It is worthy of notice that all the Representatives and Senators from Virginia, with one or two exceptions of the former, were in the opposition to Washington's administration, throughout his two terms. Mr. Jefferson resigned, as Secretary of State, in December, 1793, and the President appointed Edmund Randolph to succeed him, and William Bradford, of Philadelphia, to succeed Mr. Randolph as Attorney General. Mr. Bradford died in office, and was succeeded by Charles Lee, of Virginia, in December, 1795. At the close of the year, 1794, Gen. Knox retired from the war department, and in January, 1795, he was succeeded by Timothy Pickering, then of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hamilton resigned as Secretary of the Treasury on the 31st of January, 1795, and was succeeded by Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut. In August, 1795, Mr. Randolph resigned as Secretary or State, and was succeeded in December by Timothy Pickering, in whose place James McHenry, of Maryland, was appointed Secretary of War.

Washington having tried the experiment of a mixed Cabinet during his first term, finally composed one which agreed in political sentiments, and the four Federalists whom he left in office, viz: Pickering, Wolcott, McHenry and Lee, were continued in the Cabinet by John Adams. President Washington and his first Cabinet were unanimously of the opinion that this country was not bound to take part with France in her war with England; and in April, 1798, the celebrated proclamation of neutrality, by the President, was issued, which has been the guide of the nation ever since in affairs with foreign nations.

During Washingington's administration all the disputes between the United States and foreign nations had been adjusted, with the exception of those of France; at home public and private credit was restored—the amount of revenues, had exceeded the most sanguine calculations. The prosperity of the country had been, indeed, without example, notwithstanding great losses from belligerent depredations. To the high responsibility of giving motion and effect to the new system of government, among discordant elements, it was the lot of Washington to be called. In the discretionary exercise of the executive power, the administration was wise and talented. In filling offices, the President preferred, when he could, revolutionary patriots, of whose integrity and ability he had ample proof. He displaced no man for the expression of his opinions, even in the feverish excitement of sympathy with France. With regard to our foreign relations, Washington persisted in his neutrality to the last hour of his administration, and was able to countervail the popular clamor in favor of France against England. With regard to the judiciary, the finances, the mint, the Indian tribes, in his deportment to his own ministers, his communications to Congress, his construction of the Constitution, and his sacred regard for it, his devotion to the whole Union, his magnanimity and forbearance; his personal dignity, in all these, and in relation to all other subjects, the example of Washington commands general respect and veneration among men of all shades of difference of opinion in our times. As forming the starting point in our political history, and the foundation of the government, we have dwelt longer on this administration than we shall on either of his successors. To them we must necessarily allot a very brief space.

Second Administration, 1797 *to* 1801, *four years—John Adams, President.*

The administration of Mr. Adams was considered by the federalists, by whom he was elected, as a continuation of the policy and measures of his predecessor, General Washington. Mr. Adams, however, did not possess the full confidence of his political associates; and although the federalists, as a party, were stronger in Congress than during the administration of Washington, the wayward conduct of the President, and the unpopularity of some of the acts of Congress, caused the downfall of the federal party and the discomfiture of their political opponents at the end of four years. The cabinet which had been left by Washington, as we have stated, were continued in office by Mr. Adams, to which was added, in 1798 the Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin Stoddert of Maryland, who was appointed after the establishment of that department. In the spring of 1800, Mr. Adams quarrelled with two members of the cabinet, and dismissed them from office, viz: Mr. Pickering, Secretary of State, and Mr. McHenry, Secretary of War, an event which caused much excitement, and had some influence in throwing the federal party in the minority. Gen. Hamilton published a pamphlet against Mr. Adams, which contributed to the same result. In May, 1800, the President appointed John Marshall of Virginia, Secretary of State, and Samuel Dexter of Massachusetts, Secretary of War. On the 31st of December, 1800, Mr. Wolcott resigned as Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Dexter, succeeded him. Roger Griswold of Connecticut, was appointed Secretary of War on the 3d of February, 1801.

The rule of the federal party terminated with the close of the administration of John Adams, which was principally remarkable for the strife between the two great parties in Congress, the establishment of a navy, the passage of the alien and sedition laws, and the disputes between France and the United States, which were finally settled by the course pursued by Mr. Adams, against the opinions and advice of many of the federal leaders. The seat of government was removed to Washington during the summer of 1800, and President Adams delivered his last annual speech to Congress at the new Capitol in November, 1800.

Third Administration, 1801 *to* 1809, *eight years—Thomas Jefferson, President.*

The following members of the Cabinet were appointed by Mr. Jefferson, during his administration, viz:

Secretary of State—James Madison, of Virginia; appointed March 5, 1801.

Secretary of the Treasury—Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania; May 14, 1801.

Secretary of War—Henry Dearborn, Massachusetts; March 5, 1801.

Secretary of the Navy—Robert Smith, Maryland; July 15, 1801.

Attorney General—Levi Lincoln, Mass.; March 5, 1801; John Breckenridge, Kentucky, Dec. 23, 1805; Cæsar A. Rodney, Delaware, Jan. 29, 1807.

The principal measures of Mr. Jefferson's administration were the acquisition of Louisiana; the surveys of the coast, and the exploring expedition of Lewis and Clarke across the continent; advantageous treaties with the Indians; the adoption of the embargo and other restrictive measures on commerce; the reduction of the navy, and the trial of the gun boat system; and successful hostilities with the Barbary powers in the Mediterranean. The administration was thoroughly sustained in both houses of Congress, and the President acted his pleasure in appointments and removals from office, the federalists being gradually displaced, and republicans appointed to places of honor and emolument.

Fourth Administration, 1809 *to* 1817, *eight years—James Madison, President.*

The changes in the cabinet were more numerous under Mr. Madison than under his predecessor, as the following shows:

State—Robert Smith, Maryland, March 6, 1809; James Monroe, Virginia, Nov. 25, 1811.

Treasury—Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania, (continued in office;) George W. Campbell, Tennessee, Feb. 9, 1814; Alexander J. Dallas, Pennsylvania, Oct. 6, 1814; William H. Crawford, Georgia, Oct. 22, 1815.

War—Wm. Eustis, Massachusetts, March 7, 1809; John Armstrong, New York, Jan. 13, 1813; James Monroe, Virginia, Sept. 27, 1814; William H. Crawford, Geo., March 2, 1815.

Navy—Paul Hamilton, South Carolina, March 7, 1809; William Jones, Pennsylvania, Jan. 12, 1813; Benjamin W. Crowninshield, Massachusetts, Dec. 19, 1814.

Attorney General—Cæsar A. Rodney, Delaware, (continued;) William Pinkney, Maryland, Dec. 11, 1811; Richard Rush, Pennsylvania, Feb. 10, 1814.

Mr. Monroe returned to the State Department February 28, 1815, having acted for some time as Secretary of War, after the resignation of General Armstrong.

The leading measures of Madison's administration were the declaration of war with Great Britain, and the acts connected therewith; the establishment of financial and other systems after the return of peace, including a national bank, and revised tariff on imposts; also, the provisions made for paying off the national debt. The administration was uniformly sustained by republican majorities in both houses of Congress. The views of President Madison on subjects of national policy, as developed in his last annual message to Congress, in December, 1816, were considered liberal, and important to the interests of the country. When a member of deliberate bodies, Mr. Madison was an able debater, and as a writer he has few equals among American statesmen. He was fond of society, although he had traveled but little; never having visited foreign countries, or seen much of the people over whom he presided. He was of small stature, his manner was modest and retiring, but in conversation he was pleasing and instructive. On his accession to the Presidency he restored the custom of stated levees at the White House, which had been abolished by Jefferson. It was on the occasion of these levees that Mrs. Madison displayed her polite and attractive attentions, which had much influence, and distinguished this period as an era in society at the city of Washington.

Fifth Administration, 1817, *to* 1825, *eight years—Jas. Monroe, President.*

The following are the Cabinet appointments made by Mr. Monroe, during his eight year, viz:

State—John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts; March 5, 1817.

Treasury—William H. Crawford, Georgia; March 5, 1817.

War—Isaac Shelby, Kentucky, (declined;) Geo. Graham, Va., April 7, 1817; John C. Calhoun, South Carolina, October 8, 1817.

Navy—Benj. W. Crowninshield, Mass., (continued;) Smith Thompson, New York, Nov. 30, 1818; John Rogers, U. S. Navy, Sept. 1, 1823; Sam'l L. Southard, New Jersey, Sept. 16, 1823.

Attorney General—Rich'd Rush, Penn., (continued;) Wm. Wirt, Va., Nov. 15, 1817.

The administration of Monroe was eminently prosperous and successful. It has been called the "era of good feeling," for at no period in our history had party spirit been so much subdued, and the attention of the national legislature more exclusively devoted to objects of public benefit. The independence of the South American Republics was acknowledged; the acquisition of Florida by treaty with Spain was accomplished; the national debt greatly reduced, and the revenue increased.

Sixth Administration, 1825 *to* 1829, *four years—John Quincy Adams, President.*

The Cabinet appointments were as follows:

State—Henry Clay, Kentucky, March 7, 1825.

Treasury—Richard Rush, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1825.

War—James Barbour, Virginia, March 7, 1825; Peter B. Porter, N. Y., May 26, 1828.

Navy—Samuel L. Southard, New Jersey, (continued.)

Attorney General—William Wirt, Virginia, (continued.)

It will be observed that there was but one change in the cabinet during this administration. Mr. Barbour was appointed Minister to Great Britain in May, 1828.

The administration of Mr. Adams was violently opposed throughout his entire term, and the opposition being concentrated on Gen. Jackson as his successor, a new formation of parties took place. The administration was sustained in Congress for one-half of the term, but the remaining two years there was an opposition majority in both houses of Congress. The affairs of the nation, domestic and foreign, were however, generally admitted to have been well conducted; the United States enjoyed uninterrupted peace, and the commercial relations were extended, although there was a failure to obtain free trade with the British West Indies. In the domestic policy of the government, measures were taken to develop the resources of the country; favorable treaties were made with Indian tribes; the tariff was revised; internal improvements encouraged; five millions of dollars appropriated to pension officers of the revolution; and thirty millions of the public debt paid off; besides expending nearly fourteen millions of dollars for various objects of permanent benefit to the country during this administration. Mr. Adams made but few removals from office; and by his refusal to give a preference to his political friends in appointments, in many cases disgusted his supporters and accelerated his own downfall.

Seventh Administration, 1829 *to* 1837, *eight years—Andrew Jackson, President.*

The Postmaster General was added to the cabinet by this administration. The cabinet appointments were as follows:

State—Martin Van Buren, New York, March 6, 1829; Edward Livingston, Louisiana, May 24, 1831; Louis McLane, Delaware, May 29, 1833; John Forsyth, Georgia, June 27, 1834.

Treasury—Samuel D. Ingham, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1829; Louis McLane, Delaware, August 8, 1831; William J. Duane, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1833; Roger B. Taney, Maryland, September 23, 1833; Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire, June 27, 1834.

War—John H. Eaton, Tennessee, March 9, 1829; Lewis Cass, Ohio, August 1, 1831.

Navy—John Branch, North Carolina, March 9, 1829; Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire, May 23, 1831; Mahlon Dickerson, New Jersey, June 30, 1834.

Postmaster General—William T. Barry, Kentucky, March 9, 1829; Amos Kendall, Kentucky, May 1, 1835.

Attorney General—John M. Berrien, Georgia, March 9, 1829; Roger B. Taney, Maryland, July 20, 1831; Benjamin F. Butler, New York, November 15, 1833.

The space which this administration occupies in our history, is one which must always be considered an eventful era, characterized by scenes of continued agitation and excitement of the public mind. The demonratic party claim that Jackson's course as a statesman was wise and beneficial to the country in its foreign and domestic relations; that his administration was of an energetic character; that under it the national debt was extinguished, and the attention of the people turned towards a specie currency, and enlarging the specie basis for bank circulation; that the firmness of the President in refusing to sanction a renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, and his removal of the public deposits from that institution, effected the destruction of a dangerous moneyed monopoly, and that his vetoes of Internal Improvement bills, as well as of Mr. Clay's Land bill, arrested the progress of extravagance and speculation in the States and among the people.

Eighth Administration, 1837 *to* 1841, *four years—Martin Van Buren, President.*

The Cabinet appointments were as follows:

State—John Forsyth, Georgia, (continued.)

Treasury—Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire, do.

War—Joel R. Poinsett, South Carolina, March 7, 1837.

Navy—Mahlon Dickerson, New Jersey, (continued;) James K. Paulding, N. York, June 30, 1838.

Postmaster General—Amos Kendall, Kentucky, (continued;) John M. Niles, Connecticut, May 18, 1840.

Attorney General—Benjamin F. Butler, New York, (continued;) Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, July 7, 1838; Henry D. Gilpin, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1840.

The administration of Mr. Van Buren was marked by but few public measures or objects of interest, except the discussion of currency questions and the establishment of the sub-treasury, as recommended by the President. The cabinet left by Gen. Jackson were generally continued in office for some time, and there were but few changes and appointments to office during this administration, which generally was sustained by a majority in Congress, particularly in the Senate, although it was in a minority on some questions in the House of Representatives.

Ninth Administration, 1841 *to* 1845, *four years—William H. Harrison, President, died April 4, 1841, and was succeeded by the Vice President, John Tyler.*

The Cabinet appointments were as follows:

State—Daniel Webster, Mass., March 5, 1841; Abel P. Upshur, Virginia, July 24, 1843, John C. Calhoun, South Carolina, March 6, 1844.

Treasury—Thomas Ewing, Ohio, March 5, 1841; Walter Forward, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1841; John C. Spencer, New York, March 3, 1843; Geo. M. Bibb, Kentucky, June 15, 1844.

War—John Bell, Tennessee, March 5, 1841; John McLean, Ohio, (declined;) John C. Spencer, New York, December 20, 1841; James M. Porter, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1843; William Wilkins, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1844.

Navy—George E. Badger, North Carolina, March 5, 1841; Abel P. Upshur, Virginia, September 13, 1841; David Henshaw, Massachusetts, July 24, 1843; Thomas W. Gilmer, Virginia, February 25, 1844; John Y. Mason, Virginia, March 14, 1844.

Postmaster General—Francis Granger, New York, March 6, 1841; Charles A. Wickliffe, Kentucky, September 13, 1841.

Attorney General—John J. Crittenden, Kentucky, March 5, 1841; Hugh S. Legare, S. C. Sept. 13, 1841; John Nelson, Md. July 1, 1843.

The administration of John Tyler was noted for his vetoes of bills for a fiscal agent and corporation, or national bank, and other measures passed by a Whig Congress, and the consequent disruption of the Whig party, which had elevated Harrison and Tyler to power. There was a Whig majority in both Houses of Congress during the first two years of his administration, and a Democratic majority the remaining two years. The leading measures accomplished by this administration were the revision of the tariff; the settlement of the Northeast Boundary with England, through the energy and skill of the Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, and the annexation of Texas, so far as the action of Congress and the Executive were concerned, and the final admission of Texas into the Union, taking place under Polk's administration.

Tenth Administration, 1845 *to* 1849, *four years—James Knox Polk, President.*

The only Cabinet appointments of Mr. Polk were the following:

States—James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1845.

Treasury—Robert J. Walker, Mississippi, March 5, 1845.

War—William L. Marcy, N. Y. March 5, 1845.

Navy—George Bancroft, Massachusets, March 5, 1845; John Y. Mason, Virginia, September 9, 1846.

Postmaster General—Cave Johnson, Tennessee, March 5, 1845.

Attorney General—John Y. Mason, Va, March 5, 1845. Nathan Clifford, Maine, October 17, 1846; Isaac Toucey, Connecticut, 1848.

The administration of Mr. Polk was marked by measures and events of the most decided character and important bearing on the interests of the country. Among its most important measures were the settlement of the Oregon questions with Great Britain; the war with Mexico, and consequent acquisition of California and New Mexico; the establishment of the sub-treasury; a revision of the tariff on imports; by which an *ad valorem* system of duties and the warehouse policy were adopted. The new department of the interior was created. There was a democratic majority in both branches of Congress the first two years, and a small Whig majority in the House in the other two years of Mr. Polk's term.

Eleventh Administration, 1849 *to* 1853, *four years. Zachary Taylor, President—died in office July 9th*, 1850, *and was succeeded by the Vice President, Millard Fillmore.*

The following were the Cabinet appointments by Taylor and Fillmore:

State—John M. Clayton, Delaware, March 6th, 1849. Daniel Webster, Massachusetts, July. 1850. Edward Everett, Massachusetts, October, 1852.

Treasury—William M. Meredith, Georgia, March, 1849. Thomas Corwin, Ohio, July, 1850.

War—George W. Crawford, Pennsylvania, March, 1849. Charles M. Conrad, Louisiana, July, 1850.

Navy—Wm. B. Preston, Virginia, March, 1849. Wm. A. Graham, North Carolina, July, 1850. John P. Kennedy, Maryland, 1852.

Interior—Thomas Ewing, Ohio, March, 1849. Alexander H. H. Stuart, July, 1850.

Postmaster General—J. Collamar, Vermont, March, 1849. Nathan K. Hall, New York, July, 1850. Samuel D. Hubbard, Connecticut, 1852.

Attorney General—Reverdy Johnson, Maryland, March, 1849. John J. Crittenden, Kentucky, July, 1850.

The passage of the compromise union measures, by which the admission of California into the Union and the settlement of the Texas boundary question were effected, and the anti-slavery agitation checked, have been perhaps the most important measures of the late administration, which has been in a minority in both branches of Congress throughout the term of its existence.

On examing the character and history of the past administrations, we think it will be observed that the personal qualities and principles of the different Presidents have had much influence on the operations of the Government in legislation as well as in the exercise of the executive powers. Thus Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson and Polk, have left the impress of their minds on the legislative annals of the country and the progress of the nation; while the wayward and whimsical course pursued by John Adams and John Tyler, and their quarrels with their Cabinets and political supporters, effected the destruction of the power of the respective parties with which they were connected.

The administrations of Van Buren and Fillmore, although quite different in their political character, may be said to have been both of a negative character, owing partly to the decline of their respective political parties while they were in power. It remains to be seen whether the new administration of Gen. Pierce will exhibit, as we think it will, features of a decided and positive character, under the influence of its distinguished head, whose inaugural address has produced so profound an impression on the public mind.

We repeat the names of the new cabinet, as heretofore given.

Twelfth Administration, 1853—*Franklin Pierce, President.*

State—William L. Marcy, N. Y., March, 1853.
Treasury—James Guthrie, Kentucky, do
War—Jefferson Davis, Mississippi, do
Navy—James C. Dobbin, North Carolina, do
Interior—Robert McClelland, Michigan, do
Postmaster General—J. Campbell, Penn., do
Attorney General—Caleb Cushing, Mass., do

SUGAR. Sugar is used all over the habitable globe. It is made from the juice cane, which contains it in greater quantity and purity than any other plant, and also from the maple, cocoanut and beet. In the latter, however, it is difficult to separate it from foreign matter and render it pure. Its history is obscure. Judging from what Theophrastus and Strabo say about it, the inference is, that it was imperfectly known to the Greeks and Romans. Sugar, or sugar candy, has been made in China from remote antiquity, and large quantities of sugar have been exported from India in all ages, when it probably found its way to Rome. Sugar cane occurs in a wild state on islands in the Pacific, but nowhere on the continent of America. Its cultivation and manufacture were introduced by the Saracens into Europe, in the ninth century. Columbus brought it to the West Indies in 1403. In 1504; it flourished in St. Domingo, where it succeeded better than in any of the other Islands.

The introduction of sugar cane into Florida, Texas, California and Louisiana, probably dates back to the earliest settlements of the Spaniards and French. Jesuits from St. Domingo commenced a small plantation on the banks of the Mississippi just above the old city of New Orleans, in 1751. Other plantations followed, till there was sugar enough made in 1765 for home consumption; and five years after sugar became one of the staple products of the colony. After the Revolution, adventures emigrated from the United States to Lower Louisiana, where they cultivated this plant with such success, that in 1803 there were no less than eighty-one sugar estates in Delta alone. Since then, while cane sugar has been increasing in the South, the manufacture of maple sugar has been extending in the North and West.

The common sugar cane is a perennial plant, very sensitive to cold, and is consequently restricted to countries within or bordering on the tropics. It is probable that it is gradually growing more hardly, and will eventually endure exposure much further north along the Mississippi and some of its tributaries. In some part of Louisiana, it yields three crops from one planting. The first season it is denominated "plant cane," and each of the other growths, "ratoons." But in some places it requires replanting every year. Within the tropics the ratoons frequently yields twelve, fifteen and even twenty-four years from the same roots. In different countries, several varieties are cultivated, which are designated by their color. The quantity of sugar produced upon an acre varies from five hundred to three thousand pounds, averaging eight or ten hundred.

There has not been sufficient made in this country for its own consumption. In 1815 it was estimated that there were made on the banks of the Mississippi ten millions of pounds. In 1850 the crop of Louisiana amounted to 226,000,000 pounds, besides about twelve millions of gallons of molasses. The same year in the United States, there were made 247,581,000 pounds of sugar, besides 12,700,000 gallons of molasses; maple sugar 34,369,886 pounds, making 281,830,886 pounds of sugar, showing an increase in ten years of 126,739,077 pounds.

Newark Advertiser.

AN UNKNOWN LAND. The English have recently made a settlement at Aden, near the Red Sea. Having once obtained a foothold, they, English like, began to push about them, and one of their first discoveries was a river where none was marked upon any chart, and upon this they steamed 300 miles without finding the least obstruction. Having now passed round this continent, let us look up into the interior. For half a century the English government have been expending lives and treasures in a partial exploration. They have found that the whole tract of country is one of amazing fertility and beauty, abounding in gold and all sorts of tropical vegetation. There are hundreds of woods, invaluable for dying and architectural purposes, not found in other portions of the world.

Through it for thousands of miles sweep a river, from three to six miles broad, with clear water and unsurpassed depth, flowing on at the rate of two or three miles an hour, without rock, shoal, or snag to intercept its navigation. Other rivers pour into this their tributary waters of such volumes as must have required hundreds of miles to be collected, yet they seem scarcely to enlarge it. This river pours into the Atlantic through one of the most magnificent deltas in the world, consisting perhaps of a hundred mouths, extending probably five hundred miles along the coast, and mostly broad, deep and navigable for steamboats. Upon this river are scattered cities, some of which are estimated to contain a million of inhabitantss and the whole country teems with a dense population.

Far in the interior, to the very heart of the continent, is a nation in an advanced state of civilization. The grandeur and beauty of portions of the country through which the Niger makes its sweeping circuit are indescribable. In many places its banks rise boldly a thousand feet, and are thickly covered with the richest vegetation of tropical climes. But all this vast and sublime country, this scope of rich fertility and romantic beauty, is apparently shut out forever from the world. He need not fear the incursions of the white man there; for over this whole lovely country moves one dread malaria and to the white man it is the "valley of the shadow of death." In expedition after expedition sent out from the English ports on the island of Ascension, no one in ten have returned alive—all have fallen victims to the seemingly beautiful country.

It seems impossible for an Englishman to breathe that air. So dreadful is it—so small the chance of life, that criminals have been offered pardon on condition of volunteering in this service, more terrible than that of gathering the poison from the fabled Upas. This country, tempting as it is, can only be penetrated at the risk of life, and it is melancholy to think that those who have given us the meagre information that we have, do it at the sacrifice of their lives.

The only tolerable account which we have of this country, is published by a Swiss officer in the service of the Egyptian government, who was a member of an expedition fitted out by Mehemit Ali. He could give but little account of the country, however, only that they saw races of the most degraded negroes, and some fine specimens of humanity in other races. One tribe averaged, both men and women, seven feet in stature.

Our notice of the "Raleigh Editors" a few weeks ago has roused up some of the "subjects," and Holden returns the fire with interest; but our *modesty* shrinks from repeating what he says of us. Of course we know he is in earnest, and we thank him for his proffer to vote for us and furnish us with documents—when we run for office.

Holden says Gales deserves a better notice than we gave him, for he is a "clever fellow at bottom." Well, we never got to the 'bottom' of him, but as Holden has, we are perfectly willing to take his word for it. Therefore we write Gales down a clever fellow—at bottom.

Gorman goes into an elaborate investigation of the word *dry*, which he manages to make a little dryer than we thought it was. But Gorman is a clever fellow, top and bottom. *Mountain Banner.*

LAWS

Of the State of North Carolina, passed by the General Assembly, at the Session of 1852.

CHAPTER CXLVII.

AN ACT to incorporate a Company to construct a Railroad from some point on the Cape Fear River at or near Fayetteville, to some point in the Coal regions, hereafter to be determined.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That for the purpose of establishing a communication by railroad, between the town of Fayetteville, and the coal region in the counties of Moore and Chatham, at some point to be hereafter determined, the formation of a corporate company, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, is hereby authorized, to be called "The Western Railroad Company," and when formed, in compliance with the conditions hereinafter prescribed, to have a corporate existence as a body politic in perpetuity.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said company be, and the same is hereby authorized to construct a railroad from the town of Fayetteville to some point in the coal region, in the county of Moore, or in the county of Chatham, to be determined by said company after the same shall have been formed.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of raising the capital stock of said company, it shall be lawful to open books in the town of Fayetteville under the direction of the following commissioners, to wit: Duncan G. McRae, Jesse G. Shepperd, Jas. Kyle, William H. Haigh, John Eccles, George McNeill, Thomas S. Lutterloh, John H. Cook, Edward J. Hale, Benjamin W. Robinson, Robert R. Bryan, Robert Strange and David A. Ray; in the town of Wilmington under the direction of P. K. Dickson, Thomas H. Wright, John A. Taylor, Gilbert Potter, John McRae, Sen., O. G. Parsley, A. J. DeRosset, Jun., Robert W. Brown and D. K. McRae, and at such other places and under the direction of such persons as a majority of the commissioners, first above named, may deem proper for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the commissioners above named, and all other persons who may hereafter be authorized as aforesaid to open books for subscriptions, shall open the same at any time after the ratification of this act, first giving twenty day's notice thereof, of the time and place, in one or more of the newspapers printed in Fayetteville or Wilmington, and the said books, when opened, shall be kept open for the space of sixty days at least, and as long thereafter as the commissioners first above named shall direct; and the said first named commissioners shall have power to call on and require all persons empowered to receive subscriptions of stock, at any time and from time to time, as a majority of them may think proper, to make return of the subscriptions of stock by them respectively received.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed in manner and form aforesaid, the subscribers, their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be and they are hereby declared incorporated into a company by the name and style of the "Western Railroad Company," and by that name shall be capable in law and equity of purchasing, holding, selling, leasing, and conveying estates, real, personal, and mixed, and of acquiring the same by gift or devise, so far as shall be necessary for the purposes embraced within the scope, object, and interest [intent] of their charter, and no further, and shall have perpetual succession; and by their corporate name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law and equity in this State, and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter and renew at pleasure, and shall have and enjoy all other rights and immunities which other corporate bodies may and of right do exercise, and make all such bylaws, rules, and regulations as are necessary for the government of the corporation, or effecting the object for which it was created, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the State.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners named in this act for receiving subscriptions in Fayetteville, or a majority of them, as soon as the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed in manner aforesaid, to give public notice thereof, and at the same time call a general meeting of the stockholders, giving at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of meeting, at which meeting, a majority of the stockholders being represented in person or by proxy, shall proceed to elect a president and treasurer and nine directors out of the number of stockholders; and the said directors shall have power to perform all the duties necessary for the government of the corporation and the transaction of its business; and the persons elected as aforesaid shall serve such period, not exceeding one year, as the stockholders may direct; and at that meeting the stockholders shall fix on the day and place or places where the subsequent election of president, treasurer, and directors shall be held and such election shall thenceforth be annually made; but if the day of the annual election of officers should, under any circumstances, pass without an election, the corporation shall not thereby be dissolved, but the officers formerly elected shall continue in office until a new election takes place.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the election of officers aforesaid shall be by ballot, each stockholder having as many votes as he has shares in the stock of the company, and the person having the greatest number of votes polled shall be considered duly elected to the office for which he is nominated, and at all elections, and upon all votes taken at any meeting of the stockholders upon any by-law or any of the affairs of the company, each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote, to be represented either in person or by proxy, and proxies may be verified in such manner as the by-laws of the company prescribe.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, that the board of directors may fill any vacancies which may occur in it during the period for which they have been elected, and in the absence of the president may appoint a president *pro tempore* to fill his place.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the board of directors may call for the sums subscribed as stock in said company in such instalments as the interests of said company may, in their opinion, require; the call for each payment shall be published in one or more newspapers of the State for one month before the day of payment, and on failure of any stockholder to pay each instalment as thus required, the directors may sell at public auction, on a previous notice of ten days, for cash, all the stock subscribed for in said company by such stockholder, and convey the same to the purchaser at said sale, and if the said sale of stock do not produce a sum sufficient to pay off the incidental expenses of the sale, and the entire amount owing by such stockholder to the company for such subscription of stock, then and in that case, the whole of such balance shall be held as due at once to the company, and may be recovered of such stockholder or his executor, administrator or assigns at the suit of said company, either by summary motion in any court of superior jurisdiction in the county where the delinquent resides, on previous notice of ten days to said subscriber or by the action of assumpsit in any court of competent jurisdiction or by warrant before a justice of the peace, where the sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and in all cases of assignment of stock, before the whole amount has been paid to the company, then for all sums due on such stock, both the original subscriber and the first and all subsequent assignees shall be liable to the company and the same may be recovered as above described.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the debt of the stockholders due to the company for stock, then in either as original proprietor or as first or subsequent assignee, shall be considered as of equal dignity with judgments in the distribution of assets of a deceased stockholder by his legal representatives.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the said company shall issue certificates of stock to its members, and said stock may be transferred in such manner and form as may be directed by the by-laws of the company.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That the said company may at any time increase its capital stock to a sum sufficient to complete said road, not exceeding the additional sum of five hundred thousand dollars, by opening books for the subscription of new stock or borrowing money on the credit of the company and on the mortgage of its charter and works, and the manner in which the same shall be done in either case shall be prescribed by the stockholders.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That the said company shall have power of using any portion of the said road constructed by them before the whole of said road shall be completed, and may charge for transportation thereon.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That all contracts or agreements authenticated by the president and secretary of the board shall be binding on the company, with or without a seal. Such a mode of authentication shall be used as the company by their by-laws may adopt.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That the said company may purchase, have and hold in fee for a term of years any lands, tenements or hereditaments which may be necessary for the said road, or for the erection of depositories, storehouses, houses for the officers, servants or agents of the company, or for work-shops or foundries to be used by the company, or for procuring stone or other material necessary to the construction of the road, or erecting transportation, and for no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That the company shall have the right, when necessary, to construct the said railroad across any public road or along the side of any public road: *Provided*, That the said company shall not obstruct any public road without first constructing one equally as good and as convenient as the one taken by said company.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That when any lands or right of way may be required by the said company for the purpose of constructing their road, building, warehouses, water stations, work-shops or depositories, and for want of agreement as to the value thereof, or from any other cause, the same cannot be purchased from the owner or owners, the same may be taken at a valuation to be made by a jury of good and lawful men, to be summoned by the sheriff of the county in which the land required by the company may lie, and in making the said valuation the said jury shall take into consideration the loss or damage which may occur to the owner or owners in consequence of the land or the right of way being surrendered and the benefit and advantage he, she or they may receive from the erection of the said road, &c.; and shall state particularly the value and amount of each and the excess of loss or damage over and above the advantage and benefit; shall form the measure of valuation of said land or right of way: *Provided, nevertheless*, That if any person or persons over whose land the said road may pass, or the company should be dissatisfied with the valuation thus made, then and in that case either party may have an appeal to the next court of the county to be held thereafter, and the sheriff shall return to the said court the verdict of the jury, with all their proceedings thereon, and the lands or right of way so valued by the jury shall vest in the said company so long as the same shall be used for the purposes of said railroad, so soon as the valuation may be paid, or, if refused, paid over to the clerk of the county court: *Provided*, That the right of condemnation shall not authorize the said company to invade the dwelling-house, yard, garden or grave yard of any individual without his consent.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That the right of said company to condemn land in the manner described in the above section shall extend to the condemnation only of one hundred feet on each side of the main tract of the road, meandering from the centre of the same, unless in case of deep cuts and fillings, when said company shall have power to condemn as much in addition thereto as may be necessary for the purpose of constructing said road, and the company in like manner shall have power to condemn any appropriate lands for the constructing and building of depots, shops, &c., not exceeding five acres in one lot or station.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That the said company shall have the exclusive right of conveyance or transportation of persons, goods, merchandize, produce and coal over said road, at such charges as may be fixed on by a majority of the directors.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That the profits of the company, or so much thereof as the board of directors may deem advisable, shall, when the affairs of the company will permit, be annually or semi-annually divided among the stockholders in proportion to the stock each may own.

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THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1853.

THE ASHEVILLE SPECTATOR.

The Editor of the Asheville Spectator appeals to us to publish his defence for having, while in Wisconsin, supported Farwell, the Abolitionist, for Governor. We have no wish to do Mr. Hyman injustice—we are willing to try him by the record, and we therefore copy below what he calls his defence. The first extract is from the Raleigh Register—then comes Farwell's letter, defining his position as an Abolitionist, and then Mr. Hyman's article as Editor of a Wisconsin Whig paper:

"GROSS INJUSTICE! We regret exceedingly to see in the last "Tarborough Southerner" an unworthy attempt made to excite an unfounded prejudice against a present citizen of Edgecombe County—we mean John D. Hyman, Esq. The circumstances are these: Mr. Hyman, who, by the way, is a gentleman of superior attainments, some three years since, or thereabouts, emigrated to Wisconsin, to seek his fortune in that newly settled country. While there, he became Editor of a Whig newspaper. And the inference is sought to be produced, out of the fact, that while in this capacity, he supported Farwell for Governor of Wisconsin, that Mr. H. is a freesoiler.

Now, for nearly or quite a year, we had the pleasure of exchanging with the journal of which Mr. H. had the Editorial charge, and, from the fact of his being a native North Carolinian and a personal friend, we watched his course with peculiar interest, and, we need not say, with the liveliest satisfaction and approbation. We have no hesitation in saying that a more thoroughly National paper, in its uniform tone, is not at this moment edited South or North of the Potomac, than was the one over whose columns Mr. H. presided. He was an unflinching advocate of Mr. Fillmore's nomination, and invariably insisted upon an unqualified endorsement of the Compromise, as a condition precedent to any man's nomination for the Presidency—and this, too, under the most unpropitious circumstances, and in the veriest hot-bed of Abolitionism and Freesoilism.

As to the inference sought to be left that, in supporting Farwell, Mr. Hyman convicted himself of Freesoilism—a charge which can do *him* no harm where he is known, but which we have not the patience to listen to, without giving it the proper contradiction—we can make no better reply to *it*, than to quote the following article from Mr. Hyman's paper, published shortly after Mr. Farwell's nomination, and, as will be seen, vehemently protesting against it:

MR. FARWELL'S POSITION.

MILWAUKEE CITY, Oct. 9, 1851.

HON. CHARLES DURKEE—*Dear Sir*: Yours of the 4th instant is received. In answer to your inquiries in regard to my views on the subject of slavery, I reply frankly that I am utterly opposed to the extension of slavery, and to the increase of slave States. I am also in favor of the abolition of slavery, wherever it exists under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Respectfully yours,

L. J. FARWELL.

When we published the above letter in our last issue, we were disposed to doubt its genuineness; but as it has been pronounced by Mr. Farwell's apparent organ, the Milwaukee Free Democrat, a genuine *bona fide* letter, expressing Mr. Farwell's real sentiments on the subject of slavery, we can harbor no farther doubts as to its origin. It only confirms the suspicions entertained by many, that Mr. Farwell was a Free Soiler. It is confirmatory of a statement made by Warren Chase at a Mass Convention in Rosendale, that when Mr. F was traveling in Europe in 1848 he wrote to his partner in business that he sympathized with the Free Soil organization and hoped that Mr. Van Buren might be elected. At the Whig State Convention, Mr. Arnold stated in his place that Mr. Farwell was a National Whig. Mr. Farwell himself said to several members of the Convention that he was a National Compromise Whig. The Convention that nominated Mr. Farwell passed resolutions sustaining the present Administration. Mr. Farwell accepted his nomination in person, and thereby placed himself upon the platform laid down by the Convention. The above letter places him in antagonism to the present National Administration, to the Whig Platform of this State, and to his own personal assurances and declarations. We will not charge Mr. Farwell with duplicity and falsehood, and though such charge would find a justification in comparison between his letter and the above facts.

In reference to his opposition to the "extension of slavery and the increase of slave States," we have nothing to say. We are not aware that there is any proposition before the country for any such purpose. As to abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, such power has been denied again and again; and no later than two years ago such proposition was killed in the U. S. Senate, only six Senators voting for it. But the last part of Mr. Farwell's letter is the most objectionable. He is in favor of the *repeal* of the Fugitive Slave Law. In this he goes as far as any Free Soiler dare go. Indeed Mr. Farwell proclaims himself an out and out Freesoiler. Booth the prince of Freesoilers in this State, has never contended for more. We have seen some Whigs who were in favor of a modification of the Fugitive Slave act, but Mr. Farwell is the only Whig we know of, who is in favor of its unqualified *repeal*.

We are not unaware that our frankness and candor in this matter will meet the disapprobation of many of our Whig friends. Several have warned us to be on our guard, and have advised us to say nothing about the above letter till after the election. But we should despise ourself, did we follow their advice. "Let justice be done though the heavens fall," is our motto. We shall perform what we conceive to be our duty, regardless of consequences.

We continue the name of Mr. Farwell at the head of our columns for the want of a better one. In what we have said, we do not wish to be understood as advising any Whig to vote against Mr. Farwell—we have only wished to state his position as we understand it; so our readers may be able to cast their vote intelligently. If the election of Mr. Farwell would place him in a condition to carry out the views contained in his letter, our course would be plain, we would oppose him to the uttermost. But the office of Governor has nothing to do with the question of slavery. In matters of State policy we believe Mr. Farwell to be a Whig, and as such he is entitled to the support of the whig party, *at least as between him and Mr. Upham.*"

The above is Mr. Hyman's defence. It is entirely unsatisfactory, as we shall show before we conclude this article.

The Democrats of Wisconsin had held power from the organization of the State government, and the Whigs, after repeated contests, came to the conclusion that the only way in which they could carry the State was by uniting with the Abolitionists. They accordingly, in their Convention, nominated Farwell for Governor, a man most acceptable to the Abolitionists, and who, as the above letter proves, was an Abolitionist of the worst stamp. He was elected.

Mr. Hyman protested against the opinions of Mr. Farwell, *but he nevertheless supported him.* He no doubted voted for him at the polls. He supported him because he was a Whig, and because, as Governor, he had "nothing to do with the question of Slavery." This is his own statement of his reasons for the course he pursued. Now the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Upham, was no Abolitionist—he was not opposed, as was Mr. Farwell, to the fugitive-slave law, a measure of vital importance to the repose of the South and the Union of the States. We do not charge that Mr. Hyman was or is a Freesoiler; but his Whiggery was so intense, and his regard for the Union of the States and the constitutional rights of the South so feeble and unfixed, that he yielded his support for office to an Abolition Whig. There it is, in plain English, and Mr. Hyman will struggle in vain to excuse his conduct. Out of his own mouth is he condemned. The record, made up and submitted by his own friends and himself, is against him. This is the gentleman, be it remembered, who now comes forward to lecture Thomas L. Clingman for his course on the Slavery question, and to give advice to North Carolinians on this important subject! This is the gentleman, with the odor of Farwellism on his skirts—with the fact, *admitted by himself*, that he sustained an Abolitionist for office, who now assumes to enlighten the people of the Mountain District as to their rights and duties under the Constitution on the question of slavery! Lectures and advice, from such a quarter, will be repudiated and despised.

The Spectator is evidently nettled at our allusion to these things. The Editor characterizes our course in the matter in unbecoming terms; and would no doubt be gratified, judging from the tone of his remarks, to divert attention from the point at issue by involving us in a personal controversy. In this respect he cannot be accommodated. If the facts bear heavily upon him, it is his misfortune and not our fault. *There is the record*—he has been tried by it, and judgment has been entered against him; and this judgment will be remembered whenever he attempts, in his newspaper, to impair the political standing and popularity of such men as Thomas L. Clingman.

☞ We publish to-day, by request of a friend in Beaufort, the act of the last Legislature incorporating the "Western Railroad Company." The inquiry is also made whether the State, by the charter for the road from Goldsborough to Beaufort did not reserve the right of subscribing two-thirds of the capital stock, &c. The charter of the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," and the charter of the "North Carolina and Western Railroad Company," are in one act. The act provides for a road "commencing at the most eligible point on the harbor of Beaufort, Carteret County, and thence near Newbern, Trenton, and Kinston, so as to strike the Raleigh and Wilmington Railroad at its terminus near the town of Goldsborough"; and then for a road "commencing on the North Carolina Railroad at or near the town of Salisbury, thence the most practicable route across the Blue Ridge to the Tennessee line"—the capital of the first Company being $900,000, and that of the latter $3,000,000. The act provides further that Towns, Counties, and Banks may subscribe to the Atlantic Road; and also that they may subscribe to the Western Road, not more than $1,000,000, the capital thereof being $3,000,000. The Governor is authorized to make the necessary arrangements with the President and Directors of the North Carolina Railroad, for a survey of the route from Goldsborough to Beaufort, and the sum of $4,000 is appropriated for this purpose; and a survey is to be made of the Western route, from Salisbury across the Blue Ridge to the Tennessee line, and $12,000 are appropriated to defray the expenses. The State reserves no right to subscribe to the Atlantic Road.

ADVANCE PAYMENTS. A subscriber in McDowell sends us four dollars for two years, and says: "I like advance payments the best, and no doubt you do." Yes, sir. One year in advance, as a general rule, will do; in this case the subscriber paid for two years. Advance payments are better for both subscriber and Editor; for in the first place the Editor is thereby encouraged and enabled to make, with the ready cash, improvements in his paper, and in the second place the subscriber gets the paper at a lower rate, and being paid for, *it is his.* This is a subject on which we *feel* somewhat, and we could write a column or so upon it, but we forbear. If those of our subscribers who are behind would pay up to date, and if those who are even would pay in advance, we could at once issue the handsomest paper in the South, and have several thousands left wherewith to *patronize* Mr. Court's coupon bonds.

It is not necessary that subscribers who may wish to make remittances, should know the amount of their accounts. Receipts will be transmitted in all cases, which will show the time to which they have paid; and if mistakes should occur, we will cheerfully correct them.

HEALTH OF COL. KING. At the latest dates Vice President King was still on a sugar plantation near Matanzas. There was no improvement in his health, and no change for the worse. He continued himself to entertain no hopes of recovery, and is perfectly calm and prepared for the summons to another word. His friends, however, still hope that the increasing mildness of the atmosphere will have a good effect on his lungs.

SANTA ANNA. It seems that the statement in our last, that Santa Anna had arrived at Vera Cruz, was premature. On the 18th March the commissioners deputed to invite him to return, arrived at Havana on their way to Carthagena. They, however, learned that Santa Anna was *en route* to Havana, and determined to await his arrival at that port. Seven of the Mexican States had voted for him—the remainder not heard from.

GEN. LANE. We are gratified to perceive, among the recent appointments of the President, that of Gen. Joseph Lane as Governor of Oregon. Gen. Lane was proscribed for opinion's sake by the Taylor administration, and his restoration by President Pierce is not only an act of justice to him, but it was due to the people of Oregon. Lane is a gallant soldier, a true Democrat, and an able statesman.

☞ The citizens of Fayettville held a meeting on Thursday last, for the purpose of making arrangements to invite Mr. Fillmore to visit that place. Committees of arrangement, of invitation, and reception were appointed, and a resolution passed that the expenses of the reception should be defrayed out of the town treasury.

☞ We shall publish in our next, in compliance with the request of a subscriber, the charter of the "Swift Creek Plank Road Company." We shall also publish soon, by request, either a synopsis of the act, or the act itself incorporating the "Bank of Charlotte."

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, March 17, 1853.

Alpheus Felch of Michigan, Robert A. Thompson of Virginia, and Thompson Campbell of Illinois, to be commissioners, under the act of Congress approved March 3d, 1851, to ascertain and settle the private land claims in California; vice John L. Helm of Kentucky, whose nomination was not acted on by the Senate, and Hiland Hall of Vermont, and Harry J. Thomson of Alabama, removed.

Russell M. Bishop to be receiver of public moneys at Genesee, Michigan, vice G. M. Dewey, whose term of office will expire on the 22d instant.

George W. Carr to be receiver of public moneys at Jeffersonville, Indiana, vice Samuel Merriwether, deceased.

Robert B. Campbell, of Texas, to be commissioner for running the boundary line between the United States and the republic of Mexico, under the fifth article of the treaty with that republic, concluded on 2d February, 1848, vice John R. Bartlett, removed.

GEO. C. WHITING, Chief Clerk.

CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.

COLLECTORS.

Charles H. Peaslee, district of Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts, vice Philip Greely, jr., resigned.

Minott A. Osborn, district of New Haven, Connecticut, vice James Donaghe, whose commission has expired.

Thomas D. Winner, district of Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey, vice Richard C. Holmes, whose commission will expire March 19, 1853.

George A. Z. Smith, district of Vienna, Maryland, vice Hooper C. Hicks, resigned.

Oliver S. Dewey, district of Ocracoke, North Carolina, vice Joshua Taylor, whose commission has expired.

John P. Baldwin, district of Key West, Florida, vice Samuel J. Douglas, removed.

George S. Hawkins, district of Apalachicola, Florida, vice Benjamin S. Hawley, deceased.

Robert Parks, district of Cuyahoga, Ohio, vice Cornelius L. Russell, resigned.

Wm. B. Snowhook, district of Chicago, Illinois, vice Jacob Russel, removed.

John Adair, district of Oregon, Oregon, vice George Gibbs, removed.

Addison C. Gibbs, district of Umpqua, Oregon, vice Collin Wilson, removed.

SURVEYORS.

Kittridge Sheldon, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, vice John N. Frost, whose commission has expired.

Daniel Van, at Galena, Illinois. Office created by act 31st August, 1852.

Robert W. Dunbar, at Milwaukie, Oregon, vice Nicholas Du Bois, removed.

William M. King, at Portland, Oregon, vice Thos. I. Dryer, removed.

Peter G. Stewart, at Pacific city, Oregon, vice George P. Newell, removed.

NAVAL OFFICER.

Charles G. Greene, district of Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts, vice Charles Hudson, whose commission has expired.

APPRAISER.

Henry Crocker, at Boston, Massachusetts, vice Samuel I. Bridge, appointed general appraiser on the Pacific coast.

John C. Hays, of California, to be surveyor general of the public lands in that State, vice Samuel D. King, removed.

William Dowsing, to be register of the land office at Columbus, Mississippi, his term of office having expired.

Wesley Halliburton, to be receiver of public moneys at Milan, Missouri, vice Abner L. Gilstrap, whose term of office has expired.

Daniel A. Farley, to be register of the land office at Winamac, Indiana, vice Daniel Sigler, resigned.

William M. Patterson, to be receiver of public moneys at Winamac, Indiana, vice Rufus Hewitt, whose term of office has expired.

Nathaniel B. Holden, to be receiver of public moneys at Clinton, Missouri, vice Thomas Allen, removed.

Richard B. Dallam, to be receiver of public moneys at St. Louis, Missouri, his term of office having expired.

Andrew J. Edmonson, to be register of the land office at Pontotoc, Mississippi, vice John T. Brooks, whose term of office will expire on the 21st instant.

Iacamiah Seaman, to be register of the land office at Milan, Missouri, his term of office having expired.

Richard M. Jones, to be register of the land office at Springfield, Missouri, vice John Dade, resigned.

John Dement, to be receiver of public moneys at Dixon, Illinois, vice Cyrus Aldrich, resigned.

Loren P. Waldo, of Connecticut, to be Commissioner of Pensions, vice James E. Heath, removed.

Joel Palmer, of Oregon, to be superintendant of Indian affairs in that Territory, vice Anson Dart, removed.

Joseph Lane, of Indiana, to be governor of the Territory of Oregon, in place of John P. Gaines, removed.

Isaac I. Stevens, of Massachusetts, to be governor of the Territory of Washington.

George L. Curry, of Oregon, to be secretary of the Territory of Oregon, in place of Edward Hamilton, removed.

J. W. Nesmith, of Oregon, to be marshal of the Territory of Oregon, in place of Joseph L. Meek, whose commission has expired.

Fernando J. Moreno, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of Florida, in place of Walter C. Maloney, resigned.

Jesse B. Clemens, to be marshal of the United States for the middle district of Tennessee, in place of William M. Brown, removed.

Robert J. Chester, to be marshal of the United States for the western district of Tennessee, in place of A. Guthrie, resigned.

Benjamin F. Hallett, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, in place of George Lunt, resigned.

Thomas Evans, to be attorney of the United States for the district of South Carolina, in place of J. L. Pettigru, resigned.

Thomas Hayne, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Illinois, in place of Archibald Williams, removed.

George E. Hand, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Michigan, in place of Samuel Barstow, removed.

Benjamin F. Harding, of Oregon, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Oregon, in place of Amory Holbrook, removed.

Henry M. Bishop, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in place of Franklin Haven, resigned.

Sidney Webster, of New Hampshire, to be secretary to the President to sign patents for lands.

Theodore S. Fay, of New York, to be minister resident of the United States in Switzerland.

John Randolph Clay, of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the republic of Peru.

Samuel D. Heap, to be consul of the United States for the city and kingdom of Tunis, in place of Joseph H. Nicholson, removed.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Nathaniel M. Towle, district of Saco, Maine, vice Joseph T. Nye, whose commission has expired.

S. B. Phinney, district of Barnstable, Massachusetts, vice Ebenezer Bacon, removed.

Wm. F. Colcock, district of Charleston, South Carolina, vice Wm. J. Grayson, removed.

Stephen Powers, district of Brazos de Santiago, Texas, vice John S. Rhea, whose commission will expire March 19, 1853.

Oliver S. Witherby, district of San Diego, California, vice Wm. C. Ferrel, removed.

Isaac B. Wall, district of Monterey, California, vice Wm. H. Russell, resigned. *Union.*

A MODEL SPEECH. Here is a model speech made by the President of the Northamptonshire, England, Farming Grazing Society, on presenting a prize cup to a young man: "Now, young man, take that cup, and remember to plow *deep* and drink *shallow.*"

SALE OF MADEIRA WINE. A quantity of old Madeira wine belonging to the estate of R. Buloid, deceased, was sold at auction by Mr. Pell yesterday, for $37? per gallon. This is equal to about fifty cents per wine glass. Rather an expensive beverage. *N. Y. Com. Adv., 3d.*

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1853.

On motion of Mr. Adams, it was resolved that the Senate will to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, proceed to the election of a secretary, sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution calling upon the President for certain papers in connection with the Clayton and Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Douglas replied to Mr. Clayton, charging him with having suppressed the Hise treaty, which proposed to give the United States the exclusive right of way for a ship canal, and by negotiating the treaty with Mr. Bulwer, had invited Great Britain to interfere with affairs of Central America, thus abolishing the Monroe doctrine. Beside, the Senator from Delaware, he insisted, had not by this treaty, secured the right of way for a ship canal. In further explanation of his remarks on a former occasion, he said that we should not bind ourselves by treaty to fix limits to our country, when, if our country's growth requires it, we will overleap the barriers.

Mr. Butler dissented from some of the remarks which Mr. Douglas had made with regard to the duties of the Senate relative to treaties, and dissented from the discussion of questions, in open Senate, which might affect unfavorably our treaty stipulations with other countries.

Mr. Douglas responded.

Mr. Clayton replied to Mr. Douglas, defending his negotiation of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. As to the right of way, if it is ever obtained, it will be in consequence of this treaty. If he had abolished the Monroe doctrine he had done more than he ever expected he was capable of accomplishing.

The debate was continued from twelve to half past two o'clock; and after an exective session the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 17th, 1853.

Mr. Everett expressed a desire to address the Senate on the subject of the resolutions calling on the President for information connected with the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. He said it would be an accommodation to him if the Senate would pass the first resolution, (calling for information relative to the state of things generally in Central America.) It could be answered in a very short time, when he would deliver his views.

The first resolution was passed, and the further consideration of the subject postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Mason had suggested Saturday in view of the probability that the Senate would adjourn *sine die* on that day. This Mr. Shields said was impossible.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the vacancies in the committee on frauds and peculations, (caused by the withdrawal from the Senate of Messrs. Underwood and Brooke,) were ordered to be filled.

The Senate considered and passed the resolution heretofore submitted to pay David L. Yulee mileage and per diem, while contesting the seat of Mr. Mallory.

The Senate, in pursuance of the order of yester day, proceeded to the election of officers of the body when Asbury Dickens was re-elected Secretary, having received 37 votes; B. B. French, 4; and Col. Hickie, 1.

Dunning R. McNair was elected Sergeant-at-arms in the place of Robert Beale, having received 24 votes; Robert Beale 5; Charles Jones 2; Isaac Holland 1. Blank 4.

Isaac Holland, the incumbent, was re-elected; having received 33 votes out of 41.

The Senate, after an Executive session, adjourned until Monday next.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Decline in Cotton and Breadstuffs.

HALIFAX, March 18th—12, P. M. The steamer Canada reached here at 5 o'clock this evening, with Liverpool dates of the 5th instant.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 5th. Cotton is dull and tending downward. Sales of the week 95,550 bales, of which exporters took 4,500 and speculators 3,250 bales. Imports of the week 87,000 bales. Stock 650,000 bales. Fair Orleans was quoted at 6¾d; Middling 5¾d; Fair Mobile 6¼d; Middling 5¼d; Fair Uplands 6d; Middling 5¼d; Orleans and Upland, below middling, 4 a 5¾c.

At Manchester trade had slightly declined.

BREADSTUFFS. Wheat was in moderate request at 1 a 2d. decline. White 6s. 10 a 8s. 4d; Red 6s. 3d. a 6s. 8d. Flour dull at 6d. decline. Western Canal 24s. 6d. a 25s.; Baltimore and Philapelphia 25s 6d a 26s. Corn dull at 1s. decline. White 31s 6d a 32s; Yellow 31s 6d; Mixed 31s.

PROVISIONS. Sales of Mess Pork at 80s a 87s 6d. McHenry says the market is poorly supplied, with more sellers than buyers. Bacon firm at 54 a 56s. Lard had considerably declined—nominal at 52s.

Pot ashes 26s; Pearls 28s; sales of 1,500 bbls. Rosin at 6s 6d for common, and 11 a 12s for fine. No sales of Tar. Sales of 1,500 bbls Turpentine at 14 a 15s. market bare; spirits 66 a 67s.

Rice dull; it is quoted in bond at 19 a 24s. Sugar and Tea active. Coffee in limited demand at previous rates.

Tobacco firm, with an upward tendency; sales of 300 hhds. Stock at Liverpool 12,500 hhds.

London Money Market, March 5th. There is a general pressure in the money market. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £87,750. Consols closed at 99⅝ a 99¾. Transactions in United States and State stocks were small.

Cotton and Breadstuffs were dull. Rice dull, with a declining tendency. Sugar and Coffee firm.

Havre Market, March 1. Sales of Cotton during the week 5,000 bales. Imports 5,250 bales. Stock 35,500 bales. Demand moderate. Sales to day 1,250 bales New Orleans tres ordinaire 93f.; Mobile 91 a 92f.; Upland 91.

WASHINGTON, March 18. Mr. DeBow, editor of the Southern Review, New Orleans, has been appointed Superintendent of the Census, vice Kennedy, and entered upon his duties to-day.

The Gardiner case progresses slowly.

Mr. Evans' nomination as District Attorney for South Carolina, has been confirmed.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

NEW YORK, March 18. The Black Warriot has arrived, bringing dates to the 13th inst. Vice President King still remained near Matanzas, and was neither better nor worse. His friends entertain no hope of his recovery.

The Mexican Commissioners sent an invitation to Santa Anna to return—waiting his arrival at Havana.

Advices from Vera Cruz, state that seven States had voted for him. Puebla against him.

The Ohio has arrived from California, with a large freight and list of passengers, and two and a half millions of gold.

Later and Important from Honduras.

BOSTON, March 18. The brig Helen Jane arrived here this morning, with further advices relative to the aggressions of the British on Honduras. The dates are from Truxillo to the 27th February. Accounts state that her Majesty's war steamer Devastation, Captain Campbell, arrived at Truxillo at 4, p. m., on the 18th from Belize, and that immediately upon her arrival, an officer was sent on shore with a despatch to the commander of the post, demanding the removal of certain troops stationed at Lemas, on Roman river, in the Honduras territory, but for some time past in the possession of the British mahogany cutters. A second despatch was subsequently sent, demanding that the troops be removed by twelve o'clock the following day. This demand was accompanied with a promise that the British subjects should not be interfered with in their operations for the future. If, however, the demand was not complied with, Captain Campbell stated that he should proceed to Lemas and remove the troops by force. As no assistance could be had upon the part of the people of Truxilio, the demand was reluctantly complied with, under a strong protest, and thus matters stood at the last accounts.

There are forty patients now confined in the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, who were victims to spirit-rapping delusion and knavery. The greater number came from the Western Reserve.

During the past year eighteen persons were admitted to the Indiana asylum for the insane, whose insanity is attributed to the spirit-rapping imposture. Nearly every asylum for the insane has the victims of this imposture among its inmates.

For the Standard.

MR. HARPER: You have, no doubt, heard that at Granville Superior Court the Hon. Mr. Venable and myself declared ourselves candidates to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States. Lest the Democrats of the District may consider this move *on my part* as being premature; and lest they may *fear* the result, I desire to lay my *position* correctly before them. In announcing myself a candidate, at Oxford, it was with a distinct understanding, and so expressed at the time, that if the District desired a Convention and should have one I would submit to its decision, but in the absence of a Convention *I was a candidate*. I am not of those who determine political questions by reference to *self*, but am resolved to act for the good and success of *principle*.

In your Editorial of the 16th, I find sentiments upon this subject (Convention) in which I fully concur, not only from the *fact* of its being essential to our success, but necessary for our peace, prosperity and perpetuity. And I take this occasion to say that so far as I am concerned, a Convention of the District will be most cheerfully acquiesced in, whoever may get the nomination. Very respectfully,

A. M. LEWIS.

Louisburg, March 17th, 1853.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, March 19. Receipts of Turpentine for the past three or four days have been light, and principally confined to small lots. It is believed by those familiar with the matter, that last year's crop has nearly all been brought to market. The demand is better this morning, but none offering. A lot of 130 bbls. sold yesterday (the only sale since Wednesday last) at $3 30 for soft and $1 65 for hard, per 280 lbs. We learn that there were some private transactions yesterday in Spirits Turpentine, supposed to be at 54 or 55 cents per gallon; holders generally are firm in asking highest quotation. Sales yesterday of 250 bbls. Tar at $1 80 per bbl.

SALT—500 sacks reported yesterday changed hands at $1 per sack. Further receipts yesterday of 2,150 sacks, 1,000 of which were to order, and balance sold at 95 cents per sack. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE, March 19. Cotton 9 to 10 cents; cotton yarns 16 cents; flour $4 45; feathers 40 cts., flax seed $1 20 per bushel; corn 65 cents per bushel; manufactured tobacco 8 to 30 cents; butter 17 to 20 cents; chickens 10 to 12 cents; sweet potatoes 30 cents per bushel.

PETERSBURG, March 19. The receipts of Tobacco continue to increase, and the bidding is quite spirited, without any material change in price: Common lugs 4 a 4½c.; good do. 4½ a 6c.; common leaf 5½ a 7c.; good do. 7 a 10c.; fine manufacturing 10 a 16c. Cotton—Business has been rather more active to-day, and several lots have been disposed of at prices a shade higher than our last quotations; we note sales of prime at 9¾c. Wheat—This article continues to droop; sales red at 80 a 110c.; white 110 a 116c. Bacon—Western shoulders 7½ a 7¾c., sides 8¾c. Lard—Virginia, in kegs, dull at 10¾c.; Western, in barrels, 10c. *Intelligencer.*

NEW YORK, March 18. Cotton continues firm, at the advance, with sales of 8,000 bales to-day. Flour was easier at the close, with sales of 6,000 bbls. at 4 56 a $4 68 for State brands, and 4 75 a $5 06½ for Genesse—there was also sales of 2,500 bbls. Southern at 5 a $5 18. Wheat—holders are holding back for better prices. Corn—sale of 18,000 bushels at 66 cents for yellow, and 63½ for white. Coffee is firm, with sales of 1,000 bags Rio at 9¾ a 9¾ cents. Sugar is steady. Molasses quiet. Tobacco is active, with sales of 150 hhds. Kentucky at 6¼ a 8 cents. Linseed oil—sales of 7,000 gallons at 58 cents. Rice—sales of 350 tierces Carolina at $4 37½. Whiskey—sales of 400 bbls. at 22½ cents. Pork is easier, with sales of 250 bbls. at 15 86 a $16 for mess. Beef is dull, with sales of 150 bbls. at 13 for mess; prime Ohio $20. Bacon—sales of 250 tierce shoulders 6½; hams 9¾ a 10¼. Lard is firm, with sales of 800 bbls. at 9¼ a 9½. Butter is plenty at 12 a 16.

CHARLESTON, March 17. Cotton has advanced ¼ a ½ cts.—Sales of 1300 bales at 10¼ a 10½ cts. for middlings; Receipts of the week, 13,500 bales. Stock, 60,000 bales.

MARRIED,

In Waynesboro', on Wednesday the 16th instant, by Rev. Dr. Drane, Dr. Stephen B. Evans, of Wilmington, to Miss Laura J., daughter of Richard Washington, Esq., of Waynesboro'.

In Duplin county, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. R. Newton, Mr. Joshua Blanton to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Bland, Esq., all of Duplin.

DIED,

On Sunday the 13th inst., in her 48th year, Mrs. Mary G. Taylor, wife of Mr. James H. Taylor, of Granville county, and daughter of the late Maj. John R. Eaton.

The lamented deceased had been for years a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Her death was expected by herself for some time before it took place, and before her friends had begun to have much apprehension of it. The final passage from this world was quiet, easy, and peaceful, to an unusual degree. Almost her last words were, "The Lord is my Shepherd—His rod and His staff comfort me."

Register will please copy.

On the 27th ultimo, of typhoid fever, near Neill's Creek Post Office, Cumberland county, at the residence of his son, Mr. William Wilder, in the 77th year of his age. He was a member of the Baptist Church and was much respected by his neighbors.

On the 17th ult. of pneumonia, Mr. Ancil Betts, son of James Betts, aged 20 years.

On the 14th inst., of pneumonia, H. F. Balentine, son of William Balleutine, aged 17 years.

On the same day, of pneumonia, William Partine, aged 22 years.

On the 14th ult. of pneumonia. Elbert and Edy, son and daughter of Wm. Smith.

On the 10th ult. of pneumonia, Mr. John A. Blanchard, in the 26th year of his age.

On the 12th ult. of pneumonia, Penny Fukeway, daughter of William Fukeway, aged 5 years.

On the 19th ult. of pneumonia, Allen Wilson, aged 11 years.

About the 25th ultimo, wife of Nathan Wilson.

On the 16th ult of pneumonia, W. Auston, aged 16 years.

On the 27th ult. Mrs. Gower, wife of H. S. Gower.

About the 5th ult., of pneumonia, Miss Matilda Holland, aged about 18 years.

On the 5th instant, of pneumonia, Henry Smith, aged 57 years. *Fayetteville Cavolinan.*

HARDING HAS COME!

YES! WITH THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS, IN HIS LINE, IN THE CITY!

WE can now exhibit to our friends and customers the choicest assortment of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Dress and Frock Coats—Fine Fancy and plain Cassimere Pants—Fine Fancy Silk and Satin and blk Silk and Satin Vests, that can be found in any store in the State.

We pride ourselves upon selling the best

READY-MADE CLOTHING

this side of the British Provinces, equal in every respect to Custom Work, and much cheaper than Garments can be made to measure. We shall be receiving daily all the new styles of GOODS that come into market—for we manufacture all we sell—and are able to exhibit something NEW every week.

Call at the World-Wide renowned Clothing Establishment of E. L. HARDING.

March 22, 1853. 36—

North Carolina Railroad.

TO DELINQUENT STOCKHOLDERS: The Board of Directors having ordered the sale of the stock of delinquents, for the instalments heretofore required, unless the same are paid by the first of April next, the stock will be sold at the office of the Road. Sixty per cent (including the 5 per cent. paid in at the time of subscription) has been required.

J. M. MOREHEAD, Pres't N. C. R. R.

March 18, 1853. 35—3t.

Saddler, Forth & Ross' Mustard. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Pepsin—for Dyspeptics; a supply. Warranted Genuine. For sale by P. F. PESCUD.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

HAVE in store and will take pleasure in showing to their friends and the public generally, a Stock of New Goods, which was selected with great care, and for variety of styles, richness of design and relative cheapness, according to quality, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the place.

They would take this method of returning to the community their warmest thanks for the very liberal patronage since their connection, and desire to retain and increase their trade by punctual attention and correct management of business.

They now ask attention to the following articles:

Black Poult DeSoi,
do Gros DeRhine,
do do do Nap,
do do do Zenic Silks,
Rich Brocade do
Plain, Plaided, and Striped do
Marceline, Florence and Lutestrings do
Plain and Figured Tissues,
Solid Colored Bareges, (all colors,)
Printed and Satin colored Bareges,
Crape Marenzo's,
Plain and Paris Printed Chaly,
Chaly DeLaine's,
Barege do
Organdi Muslins,
Printed Jackonet Muslin,
Brilliantees,
Ginghams,
Prints,
White, Dotted and Figured Muslin,
Jackonet and Cambrick do
Cross, Bared and Striped do
Swiss and Book do
Nainsook and Mull do
Bishop Lawns do
Cambric Dimity do
Berlin Cord Muslin for Bonnets, &c., &c.

Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

LACE GOODS.

FRENCH worked Collars,
do do Capes,
do do Chemezette's,
do do Undersleeves,
Honiton Collars,
Muslin Bands,
Swiss and Cambrick Flouncings,
do do Edging and Inserting,
Valencieur do do do
Thread and Lisle do do do
Thread Bobbin do do do
Black and white Lace Veils, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S TUCKER.

Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

Mantillas and Shawls.

PLAIN and Embroidred Silk Mantillas.
Black Silk Lace Mantillas, velvet trimmed,
do do do Points,
Figured do do Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Crape Shawls.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Ribbons! Ribbons!!

RICH Bonnet, Neck, Sash and Taffeta Ribbons.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Bonnets.

LATEST styles for Ladies and Misses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Kid and Silk Gloves.

65 DOZEN pair Ladies and Gents Kid Gloves,
12 do do do do Alexander Silk Gloves.
Real twisted Silk Gloves for Ladies and Misses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Parasols and Umbrellas.

BLACK and second mourning Silk Parasols,
Figured and solid colored do do
Black Silk and Gingham Umbrellas.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Hosiery.

LADIES white and black Silk Hose,
do Spun do do do
do Bleached and unbleached Cotton Hose,
do Black and lead colored do do
Misses and children's bleached, striped and clock Hose,
Gents Eng Striped ½ Hose,
do one-half Hose, all colors,
Boys do do striped and plain.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES, FOR 1853.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, which is in all respects, reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on accounts or for notes due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A FRESH supply of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

WISTAR'S BALSAM. A supply of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, this day received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply of this justly celebrated Extract, too well and highly appreciated to need any comments, is just received and for

NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT STATE BONDS.

Treasury Department, Raleigh, N. C. } January 1, 1853.

SEALED proposals will be received in the City of New York until 10 o'clock A. M., of the 31st of March next, for the purchase of

$500,000

of Bonds issued by the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

These Bonds will bear date the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1853, and will run THIRTY YEARS—they will have Coupons attached, and the Interest, AT SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, will be payable on the first days of July and January of each year.

They will be issued in sums of $1000 or $5000 as purchasers may prefer.

Both interest and principal will be payable at THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New York, unless the purchaser should prefer to have them made payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

These Bonds are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the construction of the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stock held by the State, in the said Rail Road, and the Dividends from said Stock, are expressly pledged for their redemption.

THEY ARE, BY EXPRESS ENACTMENT, EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

Parties bidding will please to address their letters, endorsed "Sealed Proposals for North Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned in New York, directed to the care of Messrs. BROWN & DE ROSSET, 180 Front street, N. Y

THE BIDS WILL BE OPENED in the Bank of the Republic, at 3 o'clock, P. M., ON THE 31ST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, in the presence of G. B. Lamar, Esq., President of the said Bank, and J. P. Brown and David Freeman, Esq's. Bidders may also be present.

Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to deposit in Bank, the amount, of their Bids with the accrued interest from the first instant, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina.

This Deposit may be made, either in the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, or in the BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, or in the BANK OF CAPE FEAR, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Those who prefer it can address their bids to me at Raleigh, N. C., endorsed "Sealed proposals" as above, until the 25th of March, when I shall leave for New York.

D. W. COURTS,
PUBLIC TREASURER
25] OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

BANCROFT'S History U. S, Vol V.,
Grate's History of Greece,
Works of Daniel Webster, 6 vols. 8 vo.,
Napoleon Dynasty, by the Berkley men.
History of Romulus, by Jacob Abbott,
American Almanac for 1853,
Men of the Time,
Carpenter's Physiology—New Edition, (Nov. 1852,)
American Literature and Manners,
Lays of Ancient Rome, by T. B. Macauley,
Gray's Elegy, illustrated,
An Olio, by Mrs. Judson,
Book of the Heart,
Moody's New Testament,
Eclipse of Faith, or a visit to a Religious Sceptic,
Masonic Trestle Board.
Eoline, by Mrs. Hentz,
Recollections of a Southern Matron, by Mrs. Gilman,
Knick-Knacks from an Editor's Table, by Lewis Gaylord Clark, Editor of Knickerbocker,
Voices of Nature & Foster Child—the soul of man,
Home Scenes, by Grace Aguilar,
Thackeray's Men's Wives,
" A Shabby Genteel Story,
Halleck's Poetical Works—New Edition.
To be had at low prices at the Book Store of
W. L. POMEROY.
33—

State of North Carolina.—CHATHAM Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853.—John Matthews *vs.* James Matthews and Hardy Matthews.—Petition for partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jas. Matthews is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively for said non-resident to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the second Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, William P. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in February, A. D., 1853, and in the 77th year of American Independence.

WM. P. TAYLOR, C. C. C.
March 14, 1853. Price Adv. $5,62½. 34—w6w.

$10 REWARD.

LEFT on the 6th of February, ALFRED, a copper-colored boy, 18 or 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high—talks on the end of his tongue—had on a wool hat badly worn, yarn clothing—carried off a cloth cap, blue cloth coat, and blanket. Alfred has relations in Raleigh, also in Johnston county, at William Turner's.

CASWELL POWELL,
Wake Co., 8 miles of Raleigh.
March 10, 1853. 33—tf.

CITY TAX LIST.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will attend at the Court House, in this City, on Thursday the 31st day of March instant, to take the City Tax List for the current year according to law.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD.
Intendant.
Raleigh, March 10th, 1853. 33—td.

MERINO Under Shirts, Drawers, Gents ½ Hosier Stocs and Cravats. Large lot just received a Harding's CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
November 1st, 1852. 102—

Johnson's Soap. A splendid Soap and has given entire satisfaction to those who have tried it. A further supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

A LARGE lot of Albon's Powders, for cleansing and polishing Mirrors, Windows, Lamps and Glass Ware, also for polishing Furniture, Gold, Silver and Brass, Britains, Steel and all Metals. For sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

Strings! Strings!!

ANOTHER supply of those elegant Italian Guitar and Violin Strings this day received at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, February 7th, 1853. 24—

ROBINSON & Co's., Shoes and Slippers, 250 pairs Mo. and Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Ladies Misses, and Children's Goat Bootees, White Kid Slippers. For sale by
J. BROWN.
October 26, 1852. 100—

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.
January 31st, 1853. 22—wly.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.
January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sw.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,
Smithfield, N. C.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.
January 10th, 1853. 19—w&sw1y.

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
WILL attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston, and Wake.
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1853. 29—tf.

A SURE ROAD TO FORTUNE.

We feel it our duty to urge upon all who have not yet tried their luck in the Wheel of Fortune, where so many thousand have received a competency for life with but trifling outlays, through the instrumentality of the Great Prize Sellers, PYFER & CO., to procrastinate no longer, but resolve to take one or two chances in the

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR MARCH,

The first order may place a Correspondent in independent circumstances for life, and thereby avoid ages of misery, while a small outlay will enable any person to try the Humor of the "Fickle Goddess," and by one lucky turn of the wheel of fortune may be realized, that would otherwise consume years of toil to acquire.

PRIZES SOLD LAST MONTH.

$50,478 in package quarter tickets sent to S. Caroli
$30,000, in package of wholes. sent, to Georgia.
$15,000, in package of wholes, sent to N. Carolina.
$42,000, in package of quarters, sent to North Carolina.
$17,716, in package of Halves, sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, in package of eights sent to Virginia.
$9,000 single whole Ticket sent to Alabama.
$10,040, in package of halves sent to Tennessee.

☞ Be sure to address for a handsome Prize,

PYFER & CO.,
No. 1, Light St., Baltimore.

Splendid Schemes for March, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. March.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	33,161	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
3	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
7	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
8	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
10	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
10	15,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	4	14 00
10	48,503	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
10	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
10	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
10	30,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
10	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
18	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	40,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
21	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
24	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
25	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
26	61,576	78 Nos	16 drawn	20	60 00
28	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
29	20,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
30	30,809	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
31	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, of the Old Establibhed, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
February 22, 1853. 28—

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE following Garden Seeds, warranted to be fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, may be found at the Drug Store of
P. F. PESCUD.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney.
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip.
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood,
BROCOLI—Early and Late
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead,
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch, (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early & Late
CARROT—Early Horn,
Long Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass.
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster.
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Gherkin, (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LETUCE—Early curled
Royal Cabbage, [silecia
Late India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do.
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD—White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishop Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrow-fat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria,
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster,
SQUASH—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow,
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1853. 28—

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward of $25 for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the State or delivery to me on my Contract on the North Carolina Rail Road ten miles west of Raleigh, of a negro woman called Delpha. She is a tall black woman with prominent cheek bones, large eyes, a fine set of large teeth. I am inclined to the belief that she is harbored by a cousin of hers, living at Mrs. Malone's Raleigh, or by a gang of free negroes living near Morrisville Post office, 12 miles west of Raleigh on Crabtree.

PRO. E. A. JONES.
January 12, 1853. 18—3m.

SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.

PURSUANT to an order of our Court of Equity for Wake County, the undersigned, Clerk and Master of said County, will sell before the Court House door, on Thursday the 24th of March next, an undivided moiety of the following valuable lots in the city of Raleigh, to wit. Lots Nos. 206, 207, 222 and part of 223.

Terms six months credit, purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Clerk and Master.
Raleigh, Feb. 28th, 1853. 30—wtd

DRY GOODS AT COST.

TO make room for a NEW STOCK in the Spring for Cash, the subscriber,

FOR FORTY DAYS TO COME,

will sell off either at wholesale or retail, his present stock of Rich Fancy Dry Goods, at New York cost.

T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, February 8th, 1853. 24—tf.

Opened this Morning,

AT HARDING'S, three dozen more of those fine French Beaver Over Coats, the style of which have been so much admired.
November 24th, 1852. 4—

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for a number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,
SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,
BUILDER OF
Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.
June 2, 1852. 59.

GREENSBOROUGH
Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.
President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing
D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

To Tobacco Planters and Dealers.

HAVING been appointed Inspectors of Tobacco, at West-Hill Warehouse, in the city of Petersburg, we respectfully offer our services as such, to all Planters and Dealers in that article.

We trust, that after an experience of some ten years, by one of us, as Commission Merchant, when Tobacco was one of the chief articles of trade, and an experience of some thirteen years, by the other, as Inspector at this same Warehouse, we do not presume too much on our fitness for the station when we ask a liberal encouragement from the public, and a continued and more extended patronage from the old patrons of West-Hill, and from our personal friends especially. We also offer our services for the sale of Tobacco at West-Hill, loose or in hhds. not doubting but that a daily observation of the Petersburg market, and good facilities for information from abroad, and a general acquaintance with the buyers, will enable us to obtain full market prices at all times; and for this service we shall make the same charge which has been made for many years back, and which is now being made at every warehouse in the cities of Petersburg and Richmond, so far as we know or believe, i. e. fifty cents per hhd., for selling, collecting and paying, or otherwise appropriating proceeds. And we request those disposed to patronize us in this way to have their hhds. carefully marked BRANCH & SYDNOR, West-Hill, Petersburg, before sending them from home. We will also promptly attend to the payment of freighton all Tobacco consigned to our care. In conclusion, we promise every exertion to discharge the obligations of duty and friendship.

D. H. BRANCH, } *Inspectors at West-Hill.*
JOSEPH A. SYDNOR, }

P. S. If any of our friends who consign their Tobacco to Commission Merchants shall desire to have the same inspected at West-Hill, we respectfully suggest that they mark it "Wes' Hill" before it shall be sent from home, by way of instruction to their merchants. B. & S.
Petersburg, Feb. 21, 1853. 28—6t.

NEW BOOKS.

CONSOLATION, in discourses on select topics, addressed to the suffering people of God, by James W. Alexander, D. D.

A Pastor's Legacy, being Sermons on practical subjects, by the Rev. Erskine Mason, D. D.

The Early Days of Elisha, translated from the German of F. W. Krummacher, with an Introduction, by Gardener Spring, D. D.

The Female Jesuit and Sequel, by Mrs. S. Luke.

A Pastor's Sketches, by Ichabod S. Spencer, D. D.

The Summer and Winter of the Soul, by the Rev. Erskine Neale, M. A.

Daughters of China or Sketches of Domestic Life in the Celestial Empire, by Eliza J. Gillett Bridgeman.

The Sunny Side, by H. Trusta.

A Peep at Number Five, by H. Trusta.

The Tell Tale or Home Secrets told by Old Travellers, by H. Trusta. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, February 24th, 1853. 29—

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having sold out his entire Stock of Boots, Shoes, &c., to Mr. HENRY PORTER, takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and patrons for their liberal encouragement during his short career.

Mr. PORTER being so well known, the subscriber deems it unnecessary to say anything in commendation, more than respectfully refer them to the same "BIG BOOT," where they may rest assured of geting liberal bargains in every article in his line.

Those who are indebted to me are requested to call and settle early, as I shall probably leave the place in a few weeks. A. J. PARTIN.

N. B. I can be found in the back room of Mr. Porter's Store, but in my absence Mr. P. C. Hardie is authorised to act in my place. A. J. P.
Raleigh, Feb. 28th, 1853. 30—4t.

Spring, Feb., 1853.

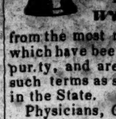
KERR & MARBURY,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

ARE now receiving of their own importation, their Spring Stock of China and Earthenware, pr. Ships "Excelsior," "Emma Field," "Celestial Empire," and "Flora McDonald"—which, together with a large supply of Domestic Goods—including Glass Ware of every description, Lamps, Girandoles, Brittannia and Silver plated Ware, &c., &c., all of the latest styles, and from the most celebrated Factories in the Country, renders their stock full and complete. As we are determined to sell on as reasonable terms as any House, either North or South, a call and examination from Buyers is respectfully solicited.
Feb. 25, 1853. 961—w3w.

Groceries! Groceries!!

IN Store and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
A Prime lot of Cuba Molasses.
Fresh whole grain Rice.
Crushed, Powdered, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, by bbl. or retail.
White Mercer Potatoes.
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee.
March 1, 1853. 29—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c
from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, on the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.
Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1,200 acres of Land, lying on the Alatamaha river, three miles below the fork, known as Town Bluff. There are 250 acres open, ready for cultivation; also two small framed houses with good framed barn and good framed store house, situate on the bank of the river, one of the best stands for a store in this section. The place has the advantage of steamboats during the fall, winter and spring months, and one of the best fisheries on the river for shad. Any person wishing to purchase can do so by calling on the subscriber on the place.

Also, 980 acres of Land well timbered, with 150 acres of first rate bay land well ditched and drained, ready for clearing, with five acres cleared. Said land will produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre. This land lies two miles from the Mann Ferry, on the Alatamaha river.

Also, 5,000 acres of first rate quality pine timbered land on the Alatamaha and Ocmulgee rivers.

All these lands are situate in the first and second district of Appling county. Also, 2,000 acres of land well timbered with cypress and white oak. Any person wishing further particulars can address me at Hall P. O. Georgia. W. DYALL.
February 10, 1853. 950—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills. Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing
WOOLEN GOODS,
and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get
Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,
and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.
BARRETT & NEWSOM.
Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

"THE TIME HAS COME."

THE Subscribers having purchased the large and well assorted stock of Goods, owned by the late Richard Smith, in a lump, will sell the larger portion of them at cost and under. Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants and the rest of mankind, would do well to call and examine the Stock and get such things as they need for time to come. In addition there is a large and well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Mouslins, Muslins, white and colored Ginghams, Cloths, and Cassimeres and Vestings of a very superior quality. 400 pieces of Calicoes, which will be sold *remarkably* low. Call soon and get bargains at the old stand of R. Smith, on the corner of Fayetteville and Harget Streets.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh Feb. 21, 1853.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 80—

JUST received and for sale at FR. MAHLER'S, "Westside of the Capitol," 20 bbls. best Mercer Potatoes.
Raleigh, Feb. 11th, 1853. 25—

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.
FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.
QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

POWELL'S HOTEL,
SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.,

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his numerous friends in town and country that he has removed from Blacks & Whites, in Nottoway, and has taken charge of the old and popular resort, either for pleasure or the prosecution of business—POWELL'S HOTEL—where he would be pleased to extend the courtesies of host to those who may favor him with a call.

The situation of this house is admirable, and commends itself to persons who visit the city for the transaction of business, located in the midst of some of our largest commission and ware houses, within a convenient distance to the various railroad depots and the steamboat landing, and its facilities are inferior to none in the State for rendering the traveller comfortable in his sojourn in our city.

The house has been thoroughly repaired and fitted up with NEW FURNITURE, selected with entire reference to the comfort and convenience of the guests.

The BAR is supplied with excellent WINES and LIQUORS and superior CIGARS, and the TABLE will be filled with the best the market and surrounding country will afford. In a word, the proprietor intends making his house an agreeable and pleasant resort for those who board with him or for the transient public. He respectfully solicits a call from his friends and the former patrons of the house. T. W. EPPES.

☞ An OMNIBUS will be in attendance to convey passengers to the Hotel on the arrival of the cars.
March 1, 1853. 961—w4w.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

SELBY & MURRAY,
One Door Above, P. F. PESCUD'S Drug Store,
No 12, Fayetteville Street.

ARE now receiving and opening their Fall and Winter Stock of choice Goods, which is large and well selected, bought entirely for Cash, and will be sold at prices which will not fail to suit the purchaser. The Stock consists in part of the following:

Super Black Gro de Rhine Silks, Col'd do.,
French Printed DeLaines and Cashmeres,
French and German Merinoes, Black Bombazine,
do Alapaccas, French Worked Collars,
Gents and Ladies Kid Gloves,
Bonnets and Tafeta Ribbons,
Silk Leghorn and other kinds of Bonnets,
150 Pieces English and American Prints,
Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Cross Barred Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
A great variety of Shawls,
Cloth and Cassimeres and Vestings.
And a general assortment of Goods for Men 'swear
September, 1852. 91—

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE or *Monuments, Tombs,* and *Headstones,* and *Hearth, faint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs,* and Nova Scotia *grindstones,* solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern priees, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.
WILLIAM STRONACH.
Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

NEW IMPORTING
And Jobbing Dry Goods House,
PETERSBURG, VA.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm and style of

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

for the purpose of conducting an

Importing and Jobbing Dry Goods Business,

and will, by the 1st of March, be prepared to exhibit to the TRADE an assortment in extent and at PRICES that will compare favorably with any JOBBING HOUSE, North or South.

Merchants visiting our market are solicited to examine our stock.
JOHN STEVENSON,
JAMES WEDDELL,
late of Tarboro', N. C.
Petersburg, January 24, 1853. 956—wly.

CENTRAL HOTEL—By A. Bellamy,
WARRENTON, N. C.

HAVING again taken charge of my old stand in Warrenton, I take this method of informing the public that I am prepared to give comfortable accommodation to all who may patronize me. Considerable repairs have been effected and others are in progress that will enable me to furnish excellent bed-rooms; my table shall be set with as good as the market will afford, and stables supplied with good provender and attended by experienced Ostlers. Thirty years experience emboldens me to believe that I shall be able to give satisfaction to the public. ANN BELLAMY.
Warrenton, Feb. 10, 1853. 26—4w.

Lost or Stolen,

FROM the subscribers his free papers, which were issued to him by the County Court of Nash, signed Samuel Brown, Clerk. I will give five dollars reward and many thanks to any one who will put me in the way of recovering these papers. GEORGE LOCUS.
Near Raleigh, March, 1853. 33—3tpd.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

THE Passenger Trains on this Road are due as follows:

	Miles.	Mail Train. North	Mail Train. South.	Accommodation. North.	Accommodation. South.
Raleigh,		4 p. m.	4 a. m.	8 a. m.	4 45 p. m.
Forestville,	15	4 45	3 10	9 25	3 10
Franklinton,	11	5 25	2 30	10 30	2 5
Kittrell,	10	6 5